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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 25, 1924.
MORE FACTS ABOUT SOVIET
CHILDREN IN NEED
THE COMMUNITY CHEST
AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD
THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAlister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Maker.s
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple, Headquarters, Labor Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1924

No. 52

:- More Facts About Soviet :-

(By International Labor News Service.)

Soviet propaganda in the United States, directed by the co-partnership made up of the Red Internationale, the Red Labor Union International, the Soviet Government and the Russian Communist Party all under domination of the Russian communist party, has been exposed by International Labor News Service. It is now shown how this Soviet machine at Moscow sows the seeds—and frequently pays the bills—of revolutionary plotting on a world-wide scale. The program is fixed and it covers the world. Here are authentic records. Study them.

Fact No. 37.

The following extract from a preamble of the constitution of the Communist Internationale sets forth clearly the world-wide revolutionary objects of the Moscow Soviet machine:

"The object of the Communist Internationale is a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state."

Fact No. 38.

Trotsky, in a speech delivered at the Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party in April, 1923, and which was later published as an official Soviet document, made the following declaration of world-wide revolutionary purposes:

"We may change methods and means, but the revolutionary preservation of our party remains our highest aims. . . . We keep a sharp eye East as well as West and we shall not be taken by surprise. . . . And if the alarm should sound in the West—something that is bound to happen—then in spite of the fact that we may be up to our necks in business problems . . . shall respond without hesitation and without procrastination. We are revolutionists from head to foot, and we always were revolutionists; we are that today and we shall remain that to the end."

Fact No. 39.

Karl Radek, the Red Propaganda Chief in Moscow, contributed an article to "Die Zukunft," putting the Soviet world revolutionary purposes in the following concise and unmistakable language:

"Soviet Russia, by its very existence, is a ferment and propagator of the inevitable world revolution."

Fact No. 40.

Outlining the program and policy of the Communist Party, "Izvestia," official Soviet organ, on March 8, 1918, stated the aims as follows:

"The state of affairs respecting the Socialist revolution in Russia must be made the foundation for any definition of the international tasks of the new Soviet authority. . . . There is no doubt that the Socialist revolution in Europe must come and will come. All our hopes for the definitive triumph of Socialism are based on this conviction and on this scientific provision. Our propagandist activities in general, and the organization of fraternization in particular, should be strengthened and developed."

Fact No. 41.

In August of last year Vorwaerts, official organ of the German Social-Democratic Party, charged that one million gold marks had just been given in a single contribution by the Communist

Internationale to the Communists of Germany, and this charge has not been denied. Vorwaerts also charged and proved that the German Communist Party under the personal direction of Karl Radek, the Moscow propaganda director, had actively co-operated with the German monarchists in a plan to overthrow the German Republic. Moreover, Radek admitted the Communist subsidy. Tchitcherin admitted in an official note to the German Government, the text of which was published in the official Soviet organ, "Izvestia," that one million roubles had been sent from Moscow to Germany for revolutionary propaganda.

In August, 1918, the Moscow Soviets entered into an agreement with Germany in which it was pledged that the Soviet government would not permit its agents to indulge in any propaganda "against the state and military institutions of Germany." The Soviets sent Joffe as ambassador to Berlin. The Soviet ambassador later made the boast that neither he nor his government have "concealed the fact that they were not observing the article (of the agreement) and did not intend to do so."

Fact No. 42.

Litvinoff, an ambassador of the Soviet government in England, was granted certain diplomatic immunities. The British government found it necessary to revoke Litvinoff's immunities because of his participation in Soviet conspiracy against the British government. The British government later found it necessary to expel Litvinoff after first having held him as a hostage for the release of Bruce Lockhart, British representative held in prison in Russia.

The Norwegian government and the Danish government later expelled him for the same reason.

Fact No. 43.

During October, 1923, the Moscow effort to bring about revolution and the overthrow of the republic in Germany apparently reached its height.

On October 21, 1923, a lengthy proclamation was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany, which is affiliated with the Red Internationale. Following is a quotation from that proclamation:

"Workers, clerks, officials, small business people, intellectuals and professional men! German men and women, you who wish to live from your labor, these things must not go on any longer! You cannot look on inactively until the collapse is complete and you are buried beneath the ruins. You cannot bear this hunger and misery any longer. You cannot idly look on at the collapse of the German nation! You must act, otherwise it is all up with your existence and the possibility of any economic reconstruction. You have the strength to prevent this catastrophe. Only you! But you must act quickly! Follow the example of Russian workers!"

Almost simultaneously the International Propaganda Committee of the "Revolutionary Transport Workers" issued an inflammatory proclamation addressed to the "Railway men, workmen and transport workers of all countries." This proclamation began with the assertion that "the German workers are on the eve of revolution. Among other things the proclamation said:

"Once again we appeal to this organization: Now or never is the moment to act! Those who sabotage the united front today commit a crime against the proletariat!"

"But at the same time we appeal to the transport workers of all countries over the heads of their leaders:

"Comrades! If your leaders fail to do their duty, you must take the matter of action and unity into your own hands.

"You must exert your utmost energies to mobilize the masses in support of the German revolution. Make every preparation! Do not let yourselves be taken by surprise as in 1914.

"Form local committees everywhere of representatives of all existing unions of railway men, seamen and transport workers! This has already been done in many places in Germany, France and Czechoslovakia."

On October 14, 1923, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party met in Paris to discuss what was believed to be the impending revolution in Germany. The following resolution was adopted:

"The National Council, having heard the reports made by Comrades Cachin, Treint and Sellier, on the situation, approves the tactics and proposals for action and organization as resolved upon at the last International Conference, and instructs the party leaders to take all measures necessary for the execution of these resolutions."

Discussing the meeting in the official Communist organ, "Humanite," Marcel Cachin said: "Every mind was fully conscious of the extreme gravity of the historic moment."

Fact No. 44.

The first International Peasants' Conference, a purely Bolshevik gathering organized by the Moscow authorities, has just issued a proclamation to the workers and peasants of Bulgaria as a part of the propaganda intended to bring about revolution for the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in that country. The following extract illustrates the character of the tactics employed in this case as in other cases:

"Peasants of Bulgaria! The happy example set by Russia, where peasants and workers wield joint power, and the example shown by Bulgaria, where the peasants' power, unsupported by the workers, was overthrown by a handful of adventurers, show us the right path. We working peasants in all countries will fight together with the working class. It shall be our endeavor to establish the power of the workers and peasants in many countries, so that we may be able to hasten to your aid. For you have been the first champions of the cause of the peasantry, and your defeat has been joyfully greeted by the ruling classes of all countries. Our victories shall be yours!"

Fact No. 45.

In behalf of what the Moscow machine is pleased to call "the united front" the "presidium of the conference of the delegates of the districts and local committees of the Moscow Railway Administration" issued and made public in October, 1923, an appeal to Transport Workers throughout the world in behalf of revolutionary activity. While ostensibly urging a world-wide general strike of transport workers under certain

conditions, the real character of the proclamation is best illustrated by the following extracts:

"In the present dark hour of the greatest danger for millions of proletarians, it is no longer a question of abstract solidarity when we call for energetic struggle for unity and cohesion among all trade unions; the question is one of life or death for the whole proletariat.

"The railway men form the most important storm troops of the international labor movement. Their unity is more necessary than ever today. The international character of class war has never been so apparent as at the present time. Unity among the various sections of the proletariat was never such an imperative necessity as at the present time.

"The railway men can play a decisive part in bringing about this unity. The international solidarity of the transport workers' organizations on the basis of the Berlin resolutions, are actions dictated by the present general economic and political position of the working class.

"The conference of the representatives of the districts, local committees and shop stewards—2000 representatives of 80,000 railway men belonging to the Moscow Railway Administration—stigmatizes indignantly the attitude taken by the right wing of the International Transport Workers' Federation, which has broken the Berlin agreement.

"The conference appeals to all the railway men of the world to continue the fight for the united front, so that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie may be defeated."

Fact No. 46.

Activities of the Communist organization in France, affiliated to and working in accord with the highest authorities of Moscow, are illustrated in a report of the correspondent of the French Communists in the "International Press Correspondence," official Bolshevik propaganda organ published in Berlin. In the issue of October 27th, 1923, he says:

"Although we have already achieved excellent results, still we do not deceive ourselves as to the difficulty of the task before us. There is still much to be done. Up to now we have done no more than raise the corner of the veil concealing the actual task confronting the armed proletariat. But despite our consciousness of this we may confidently continue our action in the cause of peace. Events work in our favor, and the seed which we have sown will bear a rich harvest. The sole guarantee for the peace of the world in the months before us, consists in the triumph of the proletarian revolution from end to end of Germany. Every shot fired by a French soldier at a German proletarian is a source of rejoicing to the French capitalist, and the salvation of a German profiteer. And peace will only be assured when both sets of exploiters are exterminated."

Fact No. 47.

Addressing the Second Congress of the Communist Internationale in July, 1920, Lenine said:

"If you will help us to accomplish this, then no mental exercises or guesses with respect to what cannot be known and what no one can know, will prevent us from accomplishing our task, and this task will be that of leading on, to the victory of the world revolution and to the establishment of an international proletarian soviet republic."

The report of this address in the Petrograd Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, notes that this declaration was received with "stormy" applause.

Fact No. 48.

In a report of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale to the Second World Congress of the Communist Internationale, Zinoviev wrote:

"Russian workmen, to whom the progressive

workmen of other countries have rendered brotherly assistance during the course of two decades, have considered it their proletarian duty now to render similar brotherly assistance to the struggling proletariat that is in more difficult material circumstances.

"With respect to the assistance in money which the Communist Internationale has rendered to brotherly parties, the yellow Social-Democrats, with the support of the tattlers of the bourgeoisie press, have raised a lot of noise in various countries of Europe. People who do not consider it disgraceful to use material support given by the brigand-like League of Nations, raise shouts of protest because the workmen of one country support their brothers in another country.

"The workmen themselves did not take this attitude toward the matter. The Italian Communists, for example, practically declared quite openly that some of their party organizations were able to be founded only because the Communist Internationale rendered brotherly assistance to the Italian workmen. The workmen Communists in other countries have made similar declarations.

"The entire Western European bourgeois press, which is brought up by capital, has not ceased to throw dirt at Communism because of the subsidy which the daily British Socialist paper, Daily Herald, was receiving from the Russian proletariat."

Fact No. 49.

In the spring of 1922, the Communist Party, headed by Lenine and Trotzky, sent over the world a typically bloody appeal to the international proletariat in which the following passage occurs:

"Take up the rifle, the machine gun, the hand grenade. The time of parliamentarianism is over, and those who have fallen for the sake of Communism demand that action should be taken. Remember the gospel of Rosa Luxemburg and trust that only an open fight, a bloody fight for life or death can give victory to the proletariat. . . . Down with the bourgeoisie! Long live the Third Militant Communistic International!"

Fact No. 50.

As late as September 12, 1923, the Danish newspaper, Politiken, published an interview with Karl Radek, Russian Soviet leader, which was cabled to the Chicago Tribune. When asked if Communism was going forward, M. Radek answered:

"In Russia we have 500,000 members and abroad more. In Finland we have twenty-six members of parliament and rule the workers' organizations. In Poland we won the last election; we have 250,000 in Czechoslovakia. The majority of workers are Communists in Norway. In Czechoslovakia, in the last election we had 44 per cent of all the votes. In France we have 80,000 members, and our paper, the Humanite, prints 200,000 copies, while the Socialistic population is only 8000.

"In Bulgaria, we rule the Workers' Party. In Italy we have 500,000 members and in England only 5000, but we have influence over the labor party and have two men in parliament.

"In the United States we are an illegal party seeking to influence the Workers' Party (which is an evasion, since the Workers' Party is openly affiliated to the Third Internationale).

"In South America we are strong and in Japan and China, too. Sweden, Denmark and Belgium are our greatest disappointments."

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

Your Credit is Good at
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Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs
2684 Mission Street, near 23rd Street
We Give Mission Stamps

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

DRESS WELL

on

CREDIT
HOME CLOTHING CO.

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AND EASY TERMS

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Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

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Mission
St.

Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission
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at
17th

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ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES
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Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco
Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Earle B. Mayfield elected Texas Senator by illegal Klan ballots, testimony at Senate hearing indicates.

British submarine, with more than 30 aboard, sunk by dreadnaught Resolution.

Senator LaFollette moves for radical change in railroad law.

Two and three-year-old babies of New York tenements employed in work for factories, witnesses testify.

Tax exempt bonds are popular with rich, appraisals of estates show.

Thousands of visitors at New York automobile show sign petitions for reduction or elimination of motor excise tax.

Farr Alpaca Company of Holyoke, Mass., distributes bonus of \$600,000 among its 3200 employees.

Eduard Heriot, criticising Ruhr occupation, promises conciliation policy if Radical party wins forthcoming French elections.

Evans faction of Ku Klux Klan expels Simmons and Clarke, accusing them of "treason" to order.

Railroad executives plan to fight adverse legislative program.

Senator Borah named chairman of Senate subcommittee that will conduct Soviet inquiry.

Business starting new year briskly, Bradstreet Weekly Review says.

Knitting mill workers at Amsterdam, N. Y., stop work in protest against wage cut of 10 per cent.

Dr. John A. Ryan, world famous Catholic economist, advocates government ownership of anthracite mines in Catholic Charities Review.

Adjoining "fire-trap" building menaces lives of 4000 workmen in Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., the Public Printer declares.

Public debt more than four and three-quarters times larger than in 1912, Census Bureau reports.

Leaders of labor, finance and law unite to vote for modification of Vostead act.

Former Grand Goblin of Ku Klux Klan swears two high officers of Klan personally advocated "rough work."

Associated Industries demands investigation of New York State Labor Department.

Interstate Commerce Commission orders large railroads to equip substantial parts of mileage with automatic train control devices.

Senate adopts resolution calling on State Department to produce reports upon Russian Conditions.

Five workers killed, many hurt, when high pressure oil stills explode at Port Arthur, Tex.

New York Public Service Commission asks immediate elimination of 4000 grade crossings.

George Cram Cook, author and playwright, dies in Greece.

Interstate Commerce Commission inspectors stop Pennsylvania Railroad fast trains and order out of service defective locomotives.

Senator Norris introduces bill providing for great government-owned system of transportation.

Lease of Teapot Dome naval oil reserve denounced by Senator Heflin, of Alabama, as "worst scandal ever perpetrated against the government."

Sweden ratifies four of labor agreements adopted by Third International Labor conference.

San Francisco Central Labor Council to investigate feasibility of opening labor bank.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, returns from a visit of investigation to Panama Canal Zone.

Leon Trotsky, Soviet minister of war, arrested an charges of treason, Paris hears.

One hundred or more killed by new earthquake in Japan.

Democratic convention to be held in New York

City June 24, Democratic National Committee decides.

Vote of no confidence in Baldwin Government moved by British Labor party in Commons.

Tuberculosis sweeping Germany, says Dr. Haven Emerson, back from trip of investigation.

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania demands Congressional inquiry into failure to enforce dry laws.

Senator Caraway attacks former Secretary of Interior Fall for his part in Teapot Dome oil lease.

Mexican rebels defeated at Tepeca and along Salisco line, Mexican Embassy hears.

PUBLICITY MACHINE WRECKED.

In sustaining the "recapture clause" of the transportation act the United States Supreme Court has wrecked a publicity machine the railroads built at a cost of millions of dollars.

Since the close of the world war the roads used the people's money without stint to develop a public opinion based on the theory that the carriers are restricted by illegal and unnecessary legislation.

Every tax dodger and pleader for privilege joined the roads in broadcasting their hard-luck story: The thought behind this agitation was: "Leave us alone, and leave our friends alone."

The "recapture clause" provides that where a road earns more than 6 per cent profit, one-half of the excess shall be turned over to the Interstate Commerce Commission to aid weaker roads.

Many powerful railroads objected to this clause. They said it is confiscatory; that the regulatory power of Congress is limited to fixing reasonable rates and preventing rate discrimination.

The Supreme Court held that this is "too narrow a view of the commerce clause."

And then, after telling railroad officials that they lack vision, the court held:

That the transportation act "puts the railroad systems of the country more completely than ever under the fostering guardianship and control of the (Interstate Commerce) Commission"; that the railroads must "avoid wasteful expenditures and unwise dividends"; that a business dedicated to the public service "can not expect either high or speculative dividends"; that no matter how efficiently they are operated, railroads are only entitled to fair or reasonable profit.

The decision will force the carriers to revise their publicity and propaganda campaign.

In view of the court's sweeping views, the railroads will not dare claim that government regulation is "un-American."

It may be said that the railroads will arrange matters so that their profits will not exceed 6 per cent. This is a debatable procedure, in view of the court's reference to "wasteful expenditures." But if the railroads succeed the surprising and unusual principle embodied in the court's decision remains unscathed.

The decision gives the government almost unlimited power over the railroads. In the same ratio it silences those who would have the people believe there is no difference operating a private business and a public utility engaged in interstate commerce.

The decision is of educational value to trade unionists.

It demolishes a theory that is fundamentally false, though accepted by large numbers of citizens who agreed to the sophistry of skilled publicity men.

The destruction of this propaganda machine should teach every trade unionist that a false public opinion is but temporary; that there is no merit in an artificial public sentiment.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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CHILDREN IN NEED.

San Francisco, January 23, 1924.

The Editor of the Labor Clarion.

Dear Sir: We crave space in the columns of your valuable paper for an appeal on behalf of the women and children of Ireland who are at the present time in need of the most ordinary necessities of life on account of circumstances over which they have had no control.

There are at the moment, at a conservative estimate, fifty thousand women and children in Ireland who need food and clothing and who need both urgently. Because of conditions, unhappily brought to that country, their breadwinners are either dead, in jail, or "on their keeping." The result is that a state not far removed from actual starvation prevails there among this vast number of women and children.

From all over Ireland come reports of mothers struggling to keep alive seven or eight children on two dollars a week. Our latest reports from Dublin are to the effect that it will require a million dollars this winter to keep these people from starvation. Because of the wall of silence that has again been erected around Ireland, and because of the misinformation that everywhere prevails regarding conditions there, we have not been able, so far, to secure a tithe of this amount. We are confident that there are thousands of generous-hearted Americans, of Irish and non-Irish antecedents, who would gladly give of their bounty if they but knew that these conditions prevail. It is to these people in particular that we desire to make our appeal.

All moneys subscribed and all clothes sent are distributed from the Mansion House, Dublin, under the direct supervision of Lord Mayor Laurence O'Neill. Miss Kathleen Barry, a sister to Kevin Barry, and Mrs. Sean T. O'Kelly are in charge of distribution throughout the country. All checks or money orders may be made payable to Owen W. Bohan, Assistant District Attorney of New York City, and should be sent to the Irish Women's Relief Mission at 8 East 41st street, New York, from where the money will be sent to Ireland, the Irving Trust Company of New York guaranteeing its safe delivery. Clothes may also be sent to this address, or may be done up in bundles not weighing more than eleven pounds and sent direct by parcel post to Mrs. Sean T. O'Kelly, No. 6 Harcourt street, Dublin, who will see that they are given to those who are most in need.

In humanity's name we ask those of our race in particular, as well as men and women of all races and creeds who may read this appeal, not to do so idly, but to give and give as freely and generously as they can to the thousands of women and children in Ireland who are in such unbelievably terrible distress.

Signed on behalf of the Irish Women's Relief Mission:

KATHLEEN BRADY,
CAPTAIN DONAL O'LEARY.
PETER GOLDEN.

While I was waiting at a large station the other evening an engine was letting steam escape. Just beyond the engine was a bright electric light. At times the steam poured forth in such volume that it completely hid the light. But always when the steam died away the light shone as brightly as ever. As I stood watching, this thought came to me: That electric light is not unlike this country. Clouds, mists, smoke sometimes gather so thickly that the outlook for the nation seems dark. But always the clouds, mists and smoke disappear, and our national prospects shine forth brighter than before. Let us face the future with undimmed faith and hope and confidence.—B. C. Forbes, in Forbes Magazine.

VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union, Local 410, will give a big vaudeville show and dance in Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, Tuesday evening, February 5th. A most versatile and entertaining program, consisting of several tip-top features, has been arranged, to be followed by a couple hours of dancing. Those looking for a real good time should make it their purpose to spend that evening with the shoe boys, who never do things by halves and are always there with the goods for a jolly good time. The following committee on arrangements has done all within its province to plan a gala night: David Cohen, W. T. Powers, Abe Schwartz, H. J. Patten, Ben Miller, S. D. Price, H. Rosenthal, W. J. Back and J. P. Griffin. Committees from the Shoe Salesmen's Union are also visiting the various labor unions of San Francisco at the present time, appealing to all union men and women to shop before 6 p.m. every day and to trade only with those shoe salesmen who can show the union card of this organization. By so doing you are assured that competent and efficient shoe salesmen are serving you, who can fit shoes properly and at the same time you are keeping union men and women employed.

WATCH THESE MATERIALS.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1923.

To All Central Trade Councils, Building Trade Councils and State Federations of Labor Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Greetings: The United States Gypsum Company, the Cardiff Gypsum Company, the Wasem Gypsum Company, the American Gypsum Company and the Universal Gypsum Company, who manufacture universal hair fibered plaster, Plymouth cement plaster fibered, Plymouth cement plaster unfibered, Plymouth wood fiber plaster, Plymouth stucco, Plymouth molding plaster, Plymouth wood fiber No. 20, Acolite wood fiber plaster, reground stucco, Acolite cement plaster, Iowana cement plaster fibered, Plymouth cement plaster double fibered, are unfair to organized labor.

All these companies operate gypsum mines and mills in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and started an open-shop fight against local unions of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers on July 1, 1921. At this time the Universal Gypsum Co. and other companies refused to work union men and are running non-union mills. We ask your co-operation in advertising the fact that these corporations are unfair to the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the strike of the Gypsum Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is indorsed by the Trades and Labor Assembly.

Fort Dodge Trade and Labor Assembly.

FROM THE SIDE LINES.

In a speech in the House Congressman Black of Texas said: "Labor may make a mistake in the selection of its representatives, as indeed it has done in the past, but that does not alter the principle that labor has the right to select its own representatives."

Page Mr. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad! He insists on selecting labor's representatives. That's the reason for company "unions."

In his challenge to Secretary Mellon to debate the tax plan of the treasury official, Senator Couzens let the cat out of the bag. Mr. Mellon says that the market price, rather than the money invested, is the proper basis for valuing securities. Senator Couzens replies that investments made by him have returned from 20 to 40 per cent on the basis of money expended, but only 8½ per cent on the basis of market value.

The market value conceals profits, as the Michigan lawmaker shows.

TELEGRAPH HILL PLAYERS.

The Telegraph Hill Players have now appointed as director Ben Legere, well known in labor circles as well as for his fifteen years as professional actor and director. Legere organized and directed the successful Greenwich Art Theater in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1917, and was also connected with The Theater Workshop of New York, acting with such artists as George Arliss, Otis Skinner, Edith Wynne Matthison, Holbrook Blinn, etc. He has many times taken leading parts with Arnold Daly and other well-known theatrical stars.

Under Legere's direction the Telegraph Hill Players will present the best of contemporary American and European drama, with special interest in plays which present the workers' point of view. The first bill, to be given at the Plaza Theater on February 15th, 16th and 17th, is especially good. It consists of Shaw's "The Shewing Up of Blanco Posnet," one of the funniest plays ever written, and a strong indictment of Puritanism; and Strindberg's "Countess Julia," a stirring presentation of class barriers in modern Europe.

The casts of these two plays include such well-known labor figures, besides Legere himself, as Maynard Shipley, Arthur Howe, Robert L. Hartford and Miriam Allen deFord. The whole presentation of the plays will be on a level with the finest professional performance, and will be an unusual opportunity for residents of the bay district to see two of the most interesting of modern dramas.

Plans are being made for special propositions at a reduced rate for members of labor unions and workers' organizations, and for benefit performances. All those interested should communicate with Ben Legere at 1413 Montgomery Street, San Francisco; phone Kearny 1535.

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LABOR NEWS FROM FRONT LINES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Here's labor news that means something—not the kind that would thrill the high-brows, but the kind that carries a kick for the rank and file, where the weekly pay envelope means joy or despair:

Organizer Thomas Hammonds reports that Mason, Ill., is a 100 per cent union town!

From West Frankfort, Ill., Organizer Frank J. Raubach reports a new contract with retail stores raising pay. He reports also that after five years of effort—that's sticking to it—the Woolworth five and tens have been signed up. Three new local unions organized in a month. Who says that isn't news?

Joseph A. Bauer, Zanesville, O., organizer, says, "no 'company unions' in this vicinity." News? Absolutely—and good.

Up in British Columbia Organizer Percy R. Bengough reports that the Shipping Federation tried to plant a "company union" and didn't get away with it.

Florence, Alabama, street car men, Organizer R. J. Bailey reports, have signed up for a 20 per cent raise. That wouldn't mean a thing to Greenwich Village.

At Lander, Wyo., Organizer William J. McMahon reports, "all men employed," which is the best news in the world for Lander.

William J. Kromelbein, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., organizer, reports tobacco workers pulling down a 10 per cent raise and a raise for brewery workers. And that makes a hit in one town.

Organizer Everett J. Stewart, at Sullivan, Ind., has a stack of news. Hours of so-called common labor have been cut from nine to eight—and there's no better news than that, even though it can't compete for first page position when a murder breaks. But listen: In this town, says Stewart, telephone girls are in the fourteenth week of a strike which they hope to win. That's heroism, make no mistake!

Santa Monica, Cal., out where the old Pacific rolls up against the playground of a nation, Organizer W. H. Bestor reports two new unions organized. And that's one for the book, too.

Here's a human interest story, A No. 1 Grade A: Each day 5000 men and 500 women apply for work at the Los Angeles city employment bureau. Do they get the jobs? What do they do when they don't get the jobs? Organizer George E. Bevan doesn't say, except that "few can be supplied." But what a human library it is that goes through those doors each day!

Hotel and restaurant employees organized and a union label league formed in Springfield, Ill., Organizer John F. Guffigan reports. Tell that to the "open shoppers."

R. E. Woodmansee, also Springfield, Ill., reports Catering Service Employees Local No. 139 organized, with eighteen eating houses signed up. And a union label league formed. On top of that the movie operators winning out against a lockout that has been on since Sept. 1. That's trench fighting!

I. O. 'Stephie, Elkhart, Ind., reports a new union of bakers, and Charles E. Roaney, Bellingham, Wash., tells of a new union of plasterers.

In Jackson, Tenn., a ten-story bank building is being run up by union labor, "a monument to our city," Organizer W. L. Diffie reports.

So there's labor news—news of growth and improvement, of better wages and shorter work days, of better conditions of work and of a greater voice for the workers in determining things about their work. The growth of freedom, the advancement of the race, the working out of problems, is found more in these doings along the line than in the theory factories of the sheltered places.

Don't let anybody say there's no labor news; it's everywhere, wherever people are at work, and wherever they are out of work!

THE COMMUNITY CHEST.

The Community Chest plan of taking care of the charities of San Francisco was organized last year, about 90 organizations agreeing to the scheme because of its merits. The plan worked out so well that a fund of more than \$2,000,000 was contributed and distributed to the organizations according to their needs and the city's youth, aged, sick, infirm and incapacitated were thus taken care of in a better manner than ever before. This because the overhead expense in collection and distribution had been reduced from about 50 per cent to less than 10 per cent owing to the concentration and consolidation of effort. Last year more than a hundred thousand persons contributed to the fund. This year a larger number of organizations are affiliated with the Chest and a slightly larger amount is to be collected, so that a greater number of persons are expected to contribute to it. It is a democratically organized institution, governed in a democratic way and is thoroughly representative and democratic in its conduct. All races, creeds and classes of people are included in its make-up and there is no discrimination practiced in the distribution of the funds raised by the organization, except that a contributor may designate the particular source to which his contribution must go if he desires so to do.

Every person in San Francisco should be a contributor to the Community Chest Fund, no matter how small the amount that can be afforded. Under the old scheme of taking care of charities through tag days, pencil days, etc., everybody contributed in one way or another and the money did not do as much good as under the Chest plan, because it cost so much more to collect and distribute the funds. Therefore less actual wants could be supplied, less suffering relieved and fewer persons helped over the rough spots in the road of life.

Under the Community Chest plan there is a call but once a year to cover all of the city's charitable and social agency needs. Each organization affiliated prepares a budget in advance and submits it to the Community Chest office,

where it is gone over carefully and thoroughly digested, when the total amount required for the ensuing year is definitely determined and the campaign to collect the money is started and vigorously and systematically carried on for a week. This year the budget required amounts to about \$2,175,000, and this amount must be pledged during the week from January 28th to February 8th. The city has been organized in districts, and one of your neighbors will call upon you. Meet the call as substantially as you can because there has never been devised a better or more worthy plan of caring for the needy and the helpless, the sick and the aged. A contribution is not only charity, but a real duty of every competent individual, whether it be \$1 by the poor or \$100,000 by the wealthy. No individual's conscience can be clear during the coming year unless something is given when the workers make their calls in this worthy cause. You have seen the picture of the crippled child, the aged man and the significant exclamation: "Suppose Nobody Cared!" Surely you care! Surely you have a heart with some of the milk of human kindness in it! Surely you cannot gaze upon human suffering without a heartache! Surely you want to do your share! Then contribute to the Community Chest this year and earn the happiness that will be yours as a result of such giving.

OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR.

Organized iron molders are up in arms against the proposal to spend \$75,000 on the Maryland penitentiary foundry. The molders declare that this will continue "the present vicious contract system, which exploits the convicts and wrongs the free molder by flooding the market with prison-made castings, thereby causing unemployment and distress."

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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The man who adds five or ten dollars to his savings account every month will appreciate the value of receiving interest on his money from the first day of every month.

Mercantile Savers have been enjoying this liberal plan of computing interest since January 1.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1924.

When trade unionists in this city make up their minds that they are going to bring some retail merchant to time by demanding the union label, card and button they invariably succeed. During the past few weeks a retail establishment has signed a union agreement as a result of such action, and there is absolutely no reason why this kind of work should not be kept up until such time as it is possible to get union label goods in practically every retail store in San Francisco. A persistent and consistent demand for the union label, card and button by the union members of this city and the members of their families would increase the membership of the unions many thousands in the course of a year. The possibilities are always at hand and all that is needed is a little determination on the part of the individual members of unions. It is such a simple and easy thing to do that it is really remarkable how few take the trouble to fortify their own positions in this manner. Demand the union label on all purchases and live up to the obligation you took when you joined the union. If you do not you are not playing fairly with your fellow unionists.

There are still some women who never earned a dollar in their lives sending literature throughout the United States from New York. Most of them are affiliated with the National Woman's party, an organization based entirely upon sex and doing politics completely upon that basis, yet they are shouting for members of Congress and the various legislatures to "Give us a man's chance industrially!" What do they know about industry? And if they want to take political action on a sex basis, can there be any sincerity in their cry for "equality"? It is very noticeable that the Women's Trade Union League and the National Consumers' League, made up of women who know whereof they speak, are against the plans of the Woman's Party and its nonsensical equality. They understand the facts of industrial life and do not, therefore, want to see the protective laws that it has taken half a century to get on the statute books wiped out merely to satisfy a handful of idle women who do not know how to spend their time in helpful and beneficial ways. The so-called equality constitutional amendment should be smothered under an avalanche of votes by the members of Congress, because it is not being asked for by the great mass of American women.

The British Labor Party

Since the recent election in Great Britain there has been considerable discussion of the position of the so-called Labor Party and considerable confusion has been indicated in labor circles in this city as to just what the Labor Party in England is in relation to the labor movement of that country. The British Trade Union Congress is the official representative of the organized workers in that country, occupying about the same position as does the American Federation of Labor in North America. The British Labor Party is an entirely different institution and as a matter of fact is a labor party in name only. It is made up of a conglomeration of all classes of people and its leaders are not trade unionists or wage workers. Macdonald himself is not a wage worker, and never has been. He is a lawyer and journalist. Snowden is a teacher and journalist. Arthur Henderson is another of the teaching profession and not connected with the labor movement. Sidney Webb and his wife, Beatrice Webb, are also educators and not a part of the labor movement. Clynes is a preacher, and one might go on almost indefinitely enumerating the leaders of the British Labor Party without including a trade unionist and bona fide wage worker. About the only honest-to-goodness labor man included in the Macdonald official family is J. H. Thomas of the railroad organizations, who has for years been an active trade union official and a man who came up from the ranks.

Since the so-called British Labor Party began to show signs of increasing strength, dating back to a few years before the beginning of the great world war, there has been a scramble on the part of political failures to get on the band wagon. Nearly every politician who had failed to get office under the banner of one of the other parties, the Liberals, the Tories or the Conservatives, began about 1910 to drift to the Labor Party and to become candidates for office on that party ticket. They were very largely successful in these efforts, because as a rule the wage workers could not afford to make a campaign or hold the various offices. These politicians quite generally would go to Labor Party headquarters and agree to pay all of their own expenses if given the party nomination and in this way a great many of them succeeded not only in getting the nominations, but also managed to be elected by Socialist and labor votes at election time. This state of affairs has been going on ever since, both in local and national elections. Since the close of the war the influx of men from the other parties has been greatly accelerated because of the plain indication that the party was soon to come into power and wield tremendous influence in all governmental affairs. As a matter of fact, however, it has little more right to be called a labor party than has at least one of the other British political parties. Of course, it is supported by a very large majority of the organized wage workers of Great Britain, but without the acquisition of the recruits we have referred to it could not hope to be the dominant political party in Great Britain.

The party comes into power, however, under most unfortunate circumstances. It has not a clear majority in the House of Commons and cannot, therefore, put into effect the principal planks of its platform because it must depend upon the support of the Liberal members of Parliament to maintain it in power. Without that support it would be repudiated and thus Macdonald and his official family would be dethroned. It is not probable that it can, under existing circumstances, maintain itself as the government for any great length of time. Perhaps not more than a few months. It will create no surprise if, in the next few months after parliament has reconvened, Macdonald presents a program to the House of Commons that the Liberals will refuse to support, and when that time comes the Macdonald government will fall and another election will have to be held. Of course, it is possible, though not highly probable, that at such an election the Labor Party might succeed in acquiring an actual majority and thus be returned to power. At any rate the present situation in Great Britain is most interesting and worthy of careful attention on the part of the workers everywhere.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Ever alert to make organized labor more efficient, the American Federation of Labor has established a Legal Information Bureau for the dissemination of legal information. The first work of the new bureau is a bulletin which takes up recent legal decisions treating of contempt of court, the right to picket and other subjects of tremendous importance to trade union members. In these days of constant infringement by the judiciary on the functions of law-making and law-enforcing bodies, it is of great importance that labor organizations and individual members of trade unions should be fully informed as to legal decisions affecting their organizations. It is the purpose of the Legal Information Bureau to supply just such information, with appropriate comment and interpretation, for the guidance and instruction of all labor organizations. The information will be given out in bulletin form, not at any stated time, but as circumstances permit or occasion demands. Labor men and women will do well to pay close attention to the information sent out by the Legal Information Bureau. As industrial conditions grow more complex, it is increasingly important that the workers become thoroughly informed on all matters affecting their organizations and their work. Anything that helps them to gain a better knowledge of the law as it affects industry and the workers is worthy of the hearty support of organized labor and it is hoped that the strongest possible kind of backing and encouragement will be given the Legal Information Bureau. That the bureau is under the direction of Matthew Woll, who is too well known to organized labor to need any introduction, is a guarantee that it will be conducted to give the utmost in value and service.

We were rather amused a short time ago by a conversation we overheard between two men whom we believed to be in most independent positions. One said to the other: "Joe, you are the freest man around this institution." The other replied: "What do you mean by that statement?" The prompt response was: "I mean that you occupy a position where you can exercise absolute independence. You do not need to play the role of hypocrite because of expediency. Your decision and conduct can always be based upon the merits of the question you are considering." Joe replied: "That is strange. I always thought you occupied that most enviable position and that I was unfortunate in that I frequently find that I must hold my tongue and conceal my judgment out of fear for what the consequences might be were I open and candid." Then a short presentation of facts took place, each pointing out to the other the difficulties occasionally encountered with regard to exercising independence of expression, after which they agreed that the erroneous opinion had been formed by each concerning the other because of lack of information and familiarity with the facts of the other's situation. It is doubtless true, in every walk of life, that if we could place ourselves in the other fellow's position we would not find so much to excite our envy. All of us have difficulties that are not visible to the casual observer and each of us could point out to the uninitiated the rough spots in our road through life. There are, of course, many timid, cowardly souls who are always hypocrites because of their lack of courage, and others who sacrifice much in a personal way in order to be right, honest and independent, but few escape the one or the other category.

WIT AT RANDOM

Recently a member of a local union got married and a short time thereafter he invited a couple of his fellow workers out to his home to dinner.

Buster said: "Del, I guess I ought to bring something nice out to your wife. How would a poinsettia do?"

Del said: "Buster, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but a short time ago we had to get rid of a dog, he was such a nuisance!"

The man who is taking statistics for the new city directory approaches a movers' home in the suburb. At the doorway stands a stout, determined-looking lady.

"Madam," he says, "my call is official. I am compiling statistics on the inhabitants in this part of our city. Might I ask what your name is?"

"Duffy—Hannah Duffy."

"And your husband's name?"

"Naturally it's the same as my own—Duffy."

"I mean his full name."

"Well, when he's full he thinks it's Jack Dempsey, but when I lay my hands on him it's still Duffy."—The McNaught Syndicate.

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that already, mama. They never do stop."—Pearson's Weekly.

"Come over here and meet Mr. Smith," said a friend, "the great Russian expert."

"What is a Russian expert?" we asked.

"Well, he went to Russia and came back alive," explained the friend.—Kansas City Star.

"What's all this noise about, you young rascal?"

"Well, Mary said if I kept on crying, a great big mouse with big green eyes would come and sit on the end of my bed, and I've kept on, but it hasn't come yet!"—London News.

"Can you give me a good description of your absconding cashier?" suavely asked the detective.

"We-ell," answered the hotel proprietor, "I believe he's about five feet five inches tall and about seven thousand dollars short."—American Legion Weekly.

He—My dear, it's no use for you to look at those hats; I haven't more than a dollar in my pocket.

She—You might have known when we came out that I'd want to buy a few things.

He—I did.—Boston Transcript.

Farmer—Be this the Woman's Exchange?

Woman—Yes.

Farmer—Be ye the woman?

Woman—Yes.

Farmer—Well, then, I think I'll keep Maggie. —The Vancouver Daily Province.

A shipwrecked mariner had just arrived on the cannibal island of Oompah, and was making some rather nervous inquiries.

"Was the last missionary you had here a good man?" he asked.

"Pretty good," replied the chief, picking his teeth reflectively, "but the last time I saw him, he was stewed."—The American Legion Weekly.

Bobby—Mama, did you buy me from the stork?

Mama—Yes, dearie; why do you ask?

Bobby—Oh, I've often wondered why you didn't pay a few more dollars and pick out a little boy without freckles.—Kansas City Star.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHATEVER YOU ARE.

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass;
But be the liveliest bass in the lake.

We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew.
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be the sun, be a star,
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.

—George M. Varity.

WOULD PAY HIGHWAY COSTS.

By H. E. Grant.

It can be readily illustrated that financing of highway construction might be met out of public ownership and distribution of electric power if the state followed the plan of the city of Redding. Redding is constructing highways out of profits of its publicly-owned plant.

According to the annual report of the State Highway Commission, state highway expenditures for the year 1923 amounted to \$15,542,928.76.

Over \$15,000,000 happens to be the excess paid by commercial lighting customers to California private power companies over and above the average charge to the Ontario householder supplied through municipally owned and operated distributing systems. This saving to California lighting users if charged at the Ontario household rate would be almost sufficient to pay the entire state highway bill.

In 1922 the seven largest private power companies in California sold 350,909,229 kilowatt-hours to commercial lighting users (which includes residence lighting use) for which they charged \$22,989,026.29; an average rate of 6.55 cents a kilowatt-hour. The Ontario householder, under public ownership, in 208 municipalities paid an average of only 2.27 cents a kilowatt-hour. The saving to the California electric light user at this rate would be \$15,024,387.

At the same rates charged by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company the city of Redding, distributing municipality electricity bought from that company, makes a profit of nearly 50 per cent. Part of the "profits" are used by Redding for highway construction.

Co-ordinated development of water and power is largely responsible for low rates in Los Angeles, where municipal distribution of electric light and power have saved the people over \$20,000,000.

San Francisco and Sacramento are preparing to follow the lead of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redding, Alameda and other cities enjoying these savings.

Do not these facts and figures indicate that co-ordinated development and public ownership and distribution of water and power would be an excellent plan for the entire state; not only saving in electric and water rates, but reducing taxes through "profits"? The California Water and Power Act will make this economy possible.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

No. 21 held its regular January union meeting Sunday, the following being a summary of the business transacted: The secretary's membership statement showed that San Francisco now has the largest membership in its history, 1372 cards being on deposit. The following have made application for membership in the union—Sydney C. Grant, Paul D. Howell, Robert O. Johnson, Ansa C. Megginson, Louis N. Sansom, Edward Schurr, John J. Weiss, Meyer Young and Albert W. Wheelon. Michael G. Barr and Henry H. Haskin were initiated as full journeyman members and J. A. Tandy and B. S. Weir as apprentice members. The charter of the union was ordered draped for a period of 30 days in honor of the late George A. Tracy and that resolutions of condolence be adopted. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of three to revise the election laws in conformity with the action of the last International convention. T. S. Black, Lyle Slocum and C. K. Couse were appointed. The union donated \$200 to the Community Chest and requested that where donations were made in chapels by individuals that same be transferred to the secretary-treasurer to be credited to the union along with the regular donation. It was reported that the donation made some months ago to a fund to equip a small printing office at the Palo Alto Base Hospital had been turned over to the proper officials and that the office will soon be in full blast. A small donation was made to the Labor Council for a fund being raised to help the German trade movement. After listening to an address by Edward Rosenberg in behalf of the Labor Council's appeal for funds to carry on the fight in behalf of the California Water and Power Act, the union voted \$100 to the fund. Edmund Bourguignon and B. G. Ferguson made application for admission to the Union Printers Home and same were favorably acted upon. W. E. Pitschke was elected delegate to the Labor Council to fill the unexpired term of B. G. F. Hill, resigned. The special committee having in charge the drafting of a new section of the local law, which proposes a local old age pension law, reported and submitted the following draft which they had prepared:

"A new section to be added to Article —, of the Constitution, to be known as Section —, to read as follows:

"Sec. —. Any member who has been twenty years in continuous local membership and is not in receipt of sustaining employment, and is totally incapacitated for further duties at the trade, may be paid a weekly pension of not more than \$5.00. Any member in order to receive such pension must have a certificate of his or her disability from a doctor designated by the Union—the expense of such examination to be borne by the Union, provided the examination shows total disability. All applications must be made to the Union in writing, upon application blanks which shall be provided by the Secretary-Treasurer for that purpose. Pensions shall be paid only after favorable action in each case by the Union at a regular meeting by three-fourths of the members voting. Pensions may be revoked or amended at any time by the Executive Committee upon satisfactory evidence that the member receiving the same is not entitled thereto. Members receiving pensions must report to the Executive Committee for re-examination at least once a year. Any member admitted to the Union Printers Home or any public institution where he is supported without cost to himself shall not receive the pension while an inmate of such institution. All pensions shall be paid weekly by the Secretary-Treasurer. Names of those receiving pensions must be pub-

lished in the monthly statement of the Secretary-Treasurer.

"Any member over sixty (60) years of age, who is eligible for the I. T. U. pension, and who has been fifteen years in continuous or accumulative membership in San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, may be paid a weekly pension of not more than \$2.00; provided, that any member working at the printing trade shall not be entitled to the pension for that week. Any member, in order to receive such pension, must comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and all pensions granted under this paragraph shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the preceding paragraph.

"All local pensions shall be paid from the General Fund."

At the January meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society the following officers were elected: Directors, H. T. Darr, Leo Michelson and V. J. Spence; San Francisco physician, Dr. A. B. McGill; Oakland physician, Dr. J. H. Scudder; San Francisco druggist, Shumate's (all stores); Oakland druggist, Bowman Drug Co. Letters of thanks were received from Jas. P. Olwell and J. D. Laing for life memberships that had been given them the previous meeting of the society for meritorious service rendered. The president was authorized to appoint a committee to take charge of the annual dance that will be held on May 17th. The secretary reported that during the last half of 1923 the sum of \$1840 was expended for sick benefits alone, the greatest amount for any six months since the institution of the society. The meeting was adjourned in respect to the memory of the late Geo. A. Tracy, a former vice-president of the Mutual Aid.

At a recent chapel meeting of the Herald Dave Coleman was unanimously re-elected chairman and Bill Ellis secretary. Chapel rules, submitted by a committee, were adopted and this latest of San Francisco newspaper composing rooms is off to a flying start.

Read this and wonder. Dave Coleman has been chairman of the Herald composing room all told only a couple of months—and he now rides in a Franklin Six belonging to Dave Coleman. Harry Crotty says, if Dave stays on the job six months, he'll own a fleet of 'em.

Thirteen steel double lockers were installed in the Herald composing room by Foreman Davy

last week. They represent the latest thought in convenience and sanitation, being perforated for airing and supplied with hooks and coat hangers.

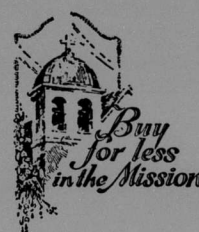
J. J. Cahill, who has been subbing on various San Francisco papers since his arrival in this city from Minneapolis some months ago, has drawn his traveler and departed for Los Angeles, where



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One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1923

Assets.....	\$89,174,468.57
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	3,850,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	430,275.37

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

he expects to locate. Mr. Cahill made many friends during his residence in this city.

The Blanchard Press, Inc., which has been located at 447 Minna street for many years, has secured new quarters at 222 Golden Gate avenue, in the Y. M. C. A. building, and completed moving into their new quarters this week. Foreman Harry Monahan reports the new location as ideal and will greatly facilitate the work of the office.

Claude E. Coffman, for many years a compositor and stoneman in various shops in the city, has accepted a position with Marcus Brower and will henceforth spend his time soliciting work for the well-known Sansome street firm. His many friends wish him success in his new undertaking.

Chronicle Chapel Notes, by L. L. Heagney—Chairman W. L. Mackey has appointed D. A. Paddock secretary of the chapel, an appointment that meets with general approval, the gentleman being a tried and true unionist whose support and hearty co-operation the chairman may always rely upon.

The Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society visiting committee, composed of J. H. Adams, A. A. Adams and Victor Aro, having served a month, were succeeded by Aubrey Bell, H. J. Benz and E. W. Beedle, members rotating alphabetically.

When in the course of human events a bunch of prints are due to receive a little dough more than moral suasion is necessary to prevent them from collecting. It would have been suicide, nothing else but, for anyone to come between Messrs. McDermott, Baker and Voss and the crisp new greenbacks they fell heir to last week, and nobody tried.

On showing for work last Monday after several weeks off, due to injury, Chet Martin received a royal reception from the bunch and stepped into the routine with almost if not quite the old-time pep.

New Sub—"Mr. Chairman, what is the style of this office?"

Chairman Mackey—"All you can set."

A Palo Alto and vicinity directory, compiled by Willis L. Hall, lino artist, was completed and delivered by the printer early in the week, but Mr. Hall says this is merely the first half—the other is to collect from advertisers, of whom there are 1300, and distribute it to subscribers. Temporarily he has abandoned distribution work of his book on Stanford Memorial Church until the directory is off his hands.

Was Earl Curtis on hand to greet the Wampas visitors at the Auditorium? Report says he was, that he was dolled up in soup and fish raiment and that he showed the "baby stars" one grand and glorious time.

Sam Nelson and "Slim" Lammert started for the Wampas festivities, but were deflected and showed at the shop near 2 a.m. Sunday with an alibi about there being such a crowd they couldn't get in. Whereup Denny Gallagher told them a poor excuse was better than none.

H. P. Olsen, adman, was so unfortunate last week as to lose the use of one eye. Mr. Olsen sat down at home to glance over the morning paper before starting for the shop and, without any previous indication of optic trouble, was stricken with blindness in the right eye. Specialists hold out no hope of sight being recovered.

Jimmy Kennard came back from Los Angeles the other day with a moving tale of hairbreadth escapes and imminent deadly dangers, to quote the bard of Avon. To detail a few, Jeems was tagged four times for speeding, a motorcycle cop, chasing a machine, collided head-on with his Chevrolet, a gent in a Studebaker backed into him and smashed his mudguards, and he had to borrow 75 smackers to get home. However, when making calls in Hollywood, James was discreet

enough to first assure himself the chauffeur was not at home.

Operator C. C. Johnson, who has been to the mat with old man sickness, returned to work last week, worked a half shift and hired a sub t. f. Mr. Johnson does not regain his strength as rapidly as he would like to.

Foreman Wells (standing by mail box, glancing over Journal)—"One really should read this every month, but I don't seem to find time to more than glance at the San Francisco letter and Typographical Topics in the Clarion. Mrs. Wells, though, goes through both papers thoroughly. Often I get home to discover a half dozen articles she has clipped, thinking I ought to see them."

Chairman Mackey—"Well, you ought to be grateful; it saves you the expense of hiring a private secretary."

MAILERS' ITEMS.

Albert Barbrack heard the wedding bells ring on Monday, January 21, 1924, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Nicol, of Oakland, in the home of her life-long friend, Mrs. F. M. Thompson at Livermore, Calif. A Methodist minister tied the knot. Was the groom excited? We'll say he was! Mrs. Thompson had to tell him to kiss the bride. Immediately following the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served in the form of a real old-style Southern chicken dinner. The newlyweds have established a home in the Sunset district of this city. Good luck to them.

NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL OF BRAZIL.

The National Labor Council of Brazil, set up by a decree of April 30, 1923, held its formal opening recently. The Council consists of twelve members nominated by the President of the Republic, viz. two workers' and two employers' representatives, two officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and six specialists in labor questions. The questions to be dealt with by the Council will include hours of work, wages, collective agreements, conciliation and arbitration, protection of women and young persons, apprenticeship and technical education, industrial accidents, social insurance, pensions and agricultural credit.

On the occasion of the opening of the Council the secretary general, Mr. Bandeira de Mella, stated as follows, in an interview, the reasons which had led to the creation of such a body: "Brazil is under an obligation to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, of which she is a signatory. Accordingly, as a member of the International Labor Organization, it is her duty to do her part for the improvement of the lot of the workers and, in particular, to define her attitude with regard to the decisions of the International Labor Conference. It was with a view to discharging this double duty that the government has secured the assistance of specialist in social questions sitting in a National Labor Council. The Council includes among its members persons such as Minister Viveiros de Castro, who has devoted himself for years to the study of labor questions; Messrs. Andrade Bezerra, who helped to draft the principal labor laws of Brazil; Mello Franco, government delegate to the first session of the International Labor Conference; Araujo Castro, one of the authors of the Industrial Accidents Act; Afranio Poixoto, expert in questions of social hygiene; Carlos de Campos, Osorio de Almeida, and Rocha Vaz. In general it may be said that in setting up the National Labor Council the aim of the government has been to ensure conditions which will render possible an understanding between the various factors of production, thereby facilitating the rational management of industrial undertakings under conditions of labor satisfactory both to workers and employers."

RATIFY LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Renewed activity is being manifested in various countries in ratifying the Draft Conventions of the Conference of the International Labor Organization. The annual International Labor Conference of this organization has been held in Washington in 1919, Genoa in 1920, and Geneva in 1921 and 1922.

The number of cases in which ratification of draft conventions has been authorized by the competent authority in various states is 86. In addition, the governments of various states have recommended ratification to the competent authority in various countries in 115 other cases.

NEW MEMBERS OF LABOR BODY.

Two new members have been added to the International Labor Organization, viz. Ireland and Ethiopia.

Both of these countries were admitted to the League of Nations during the fourth assembly, and automatically became members of the International Labor Organization, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

This is one of the peculiar annals of the treaty, in that members of the League of Nations must be members of the International Labor Organization, but members of the Labor Organization are not necessarily members of the League. The International Labor Organization has a larger membership than that of the League.

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UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
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Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held January 18, 1924.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President George Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks No. 44, Joe Bader, Joe De Pool, Frank Merryfield, vice G. Roberts, Jack Moore, J. Dodge. Bill Posters, Otto Paetzold, vice G. L. Howard. Boiler Makers, Charles Connors, James Duggan, Jerry Hannigan, Thomas Sheehan. Printing Pressmen, Cal. Daggett, B. G. Donohue. Photo-Engravers, Louis J. McKannay, Major Ellis. Moving Picture Operators, Anthony Noreiga, J. M. Triplett. Miscellaneous Employees 110, Glenn Stueckel, E. H. Perry, Geo. Riley, T. A. Clayton, Thos. Cook, James Andrews, Harry Hall, Andy Barber. Garment Workers 131, Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Culberson, Hattie Mullane, Margaret Stump, Nellie Casey, Kate Donovan, Elizabeth Poysell. Sailors, Ed. Anderson, Geo. Larsen, John Pearson, S. A. Silver, Paul Scharrenberg. Musicians, J. W. Spencer, Street Carmen, Wm. Corcoran, L. A. Davis, F. E. Davidson, B. Doyle, J. Flynn, J. B. Mooney, M. J. Crowe. Milk Wagon Drivers, J. J. Rusk, M. E. Decker, F. J. McGovern, R. J. Miller, Geo. A. Gibbons, S. S. Mills. Bookbinders—Bindery Women, Robert Tilton, Edward Hoffman, Harry Herring, Ella Wunderlich, Lorretta Kane. Laundry Workers, Chas. Hawley, D. J. Gorman, Albert J. Brown. Ice Drivers, O. Franson, J. T. Jacobi. Tailors No. 80, A. C. Sheehan, B. F. Anderson, John Marten, N. Soderberg. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Milk Drivers and Sausage Makers, inclosing donations to the German Relief. From the California Division of the Association against prohibition, relative to a mass meeting to be held February 13th. From Leonard S. Levy, Purchaser of Supplies for the City, proposal to buy desks and chairs. Watchmen, Waiters No. 30, inclosing donations for the German Relief. From the Co-operative Meat Company, stating it was ready to pay dividend on and after January 15th. From Mrs. Lotta Less, thanking Council for its assistance in obtaining pension from the Government. From Lithographers' Union, stating it will pay through its International to the German Relief. Civil Service Commission, acknowledging receipt of resolutions of regret in the passing of Brother George A. Tracy.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the culinary workers and the Junction Bakery, information has been received that the matter has been adjusted in the Secretary's office. In the matter of jurisdictional dispute between the Cooks No. 44 and Bakers No. 24, the matter was discussed at length, and it was agreed to work together until a final decision is rendered by the constituted authorities. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Reported that the Hoyt Doughnut Co. are handling non-union crackers. Bill Posters—Are on strike against the Foster-Kleiser Company; are operating under police protection. Barbers—Requested delegates to look for shop-card when patronizing barber shops; shops that keep open on Sundays are non-union. Retail Shoe Clerks—Are still fighting against Feltman & Curme; Billsborough has signed agreement. Grocery Clerks—Ever-Good Bakery, Haight and Fillmore, is unfair. Culinary Workers—Foster's, Compton's and cafeterias are unfair. Waitresses—Reported that the Policemen's ball committee have inserted a clause in their contract for employment of union people.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Trustees—Trustees submitted a financial statement for the months of November and December which was read and ordered received and printed in the Labor Clarion.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolution introduced by Delegate Roche, relative to the Bok peace award, your committee recommended that the resolutions be filed without recommendation, inasmuch as the subject-matter is of a national character, and therefore within the proper scope of the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

Report of the Committee on Banking—Committee submitted a progressive report and will meet again Tuesday evening, January 22, 1924.

Nominations—Further nominations were called for and the following were nominated: Executive committee, Wm. Granfield, P. C. McGowan, and Jack Weinberger; organizing committee, Joseph, DePool, E. T. Kraut, and Wm. Honan; law and legislative committee, Robert Donahue.

The Chair appointed the following judges and tellers to take charge of the election of officers: Judges—Wm. T. Bonsor, Michael Casey, Geo. Flatley, John O. Walsh, and Thomas Riley.

Tellers—Stanley Roman, George Durning, Stephen Kane, Charles Lineger, Hugo Ernst, Wm. Rusk, Magnus Peterson, George Culen, Herbert Lane, J. J. Rusk.

The Chair introduced Brother James W. Kelly, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who made a very illuminating address on conditions of labor movement in Mexico, in which he stated that President Obregon holds membership in the Machinists' Union.

Moved that the Council send a wire to President Obregon expressing our best wishes in his efforts to put down reactionary rebellion now going on against his government; carried.

Special Committee on Hetch Hetchy—Made a more favorable and progressive report on the situation.

New Business—Moved to refer the strike of Bill Posters at Foster-Kleiser Company to the executive committee; carried.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to send a communication to our representatives in Congress urging the repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; carried.

Receipts—\$460.08. **Expenses**—\$204.08.

Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Meeting Held January 16, 1924.**

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the S. F. Labor Council was called to order at 8:20 by Vice-President Carl Jelm, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll was called and the absentee was F. E. Lively.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From the Cooks' Helpers. Moved, seconded and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications—From Webb-Smiley Neckwear Co. of St. Louis, sending their price list. From Theo. Johnson, in regards to the agency of the Bell brand collar; referred to the Agitation Committee. Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Building Trades, St. Louis Label Section; read, noted, and filed.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe Clerks reported that Feltman & Curme at 979 Market St. is still unfair; ask a demand for their working card. Waiters No. 30 reported that they are starting an active campaign against Compton's, Foster's dairy lunches; ask a demand for the house card. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly Wiggly stores are still unfair; Mission street store has gone out of business; Ever-Good Bakery at Haight and Fillmore streets is also unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' monthly

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A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

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WALTER N.

BRUNTPRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS**Specialty Printing**Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

working button, color changes every month, color for January is chocolate. Cooks' Helpers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the house card. Hatters reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying felt hats. Garment Cutters reported that business is good; all members working. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good; local is buying labeled goods. Lithographers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label on bank checks. Typographical reported that business is good. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that there are three open shops in this city; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows and over-stuffed furniture. Cooks No. 44 reported that business is good; look for the house card in all restaurants. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Ladies' Auxiliary reported that they will hold a whist game next Wednesday evening, January 23, at 8:30, score cards 25c; delegates urged upon those present to send their women folks to the meetings of the Ladies' Auxiliary on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month. Painters No. 19 reported that business is fair; look for a good year; local instructed their secretary when sending out notices for special meeting, to urge upon the members to send the women to the Auxiliary. Butchers No. 115 reported that they will hold a grand ball in the Civic Auditorium tomorrow evening.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Edwin J. Helck of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. be granted the floor. Mr. Helck gave an interesting talk on the labor conditions throughout the country and the neglect on the part of labor in not using the greatest weapon that they have, the union label. The delegates were greatly impressed with the talk of Mr. Helck and would like to see and hear more of him. Moved, seconded and carried that the Section ask the Labor Council to allow one union a week to place a statement at the end of the minutes of the Council; Agitation Committee will have the power to revoke any statement; referred to the Agitation Committee.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to Secretary John J. Manning of the Union Label Trades Department asking for information in regards to the Union Label Promtail League which are now being formed throughout the country.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Section give Mr. Helck a rising vote of thanks for his ample and useful talk on the union label.

Dues, \$59; Agent Fund, \$49.40; Total, \$108.39.

Agitation Committee will meet next Tuesday evening, January 22, at 8 o'clock, room No. 205.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:45 to meet again on February 6, 1924.

Don't buy anything without the union label, served by union men and women.

The Label Section has taken over the agency for the Webb-Smiley Neckwear Co., which handles neckwear, arm bands, suspenders, hosiery for men and women, and handkerchiefs all bear the union label.

Send your delegate to the Section.

Faternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

EVERYBODY OWES \$283.

The public debt of the entire country aggregates \$32,786,715,000, or more than three-quarters times what it was in 1912. If the debt was divided equally, it would mean that every man, woman and child owes \$283. Annual interest charges on this huge sum amounts to \$1,311,468,600, or \$12.06 a year for every man, woman and child. Because of the war, the nation's indebtedness has increased 672 per cent in ten years.

GOMPERS CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Hailed as the man who has done the most for organized labor in the United States, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was given an enthusiastic greeting when he spoke at a big meeting in the Balboa Stadium in the Panama Canal Zone. With Mr. Gompers were trade union officials who are accompanying him on a tour of investigation of conditions in the Canal Zone.

In an inspiring address, Mr. Gompers told of how it had been his wish for years to visit the Canal Zone and how the opportunity had finally come when the last convention of the American Federation of Labor had instructed him to investigate conditions of life and work in the canal district. He added that the whole canal region had been a revelation to him and he made a strong plea for adequate defense of the canal, saying in part:

"I suggest this thought to you—be well prepared physically to protect the canal against any enemy. The greatest danger is not from without, the greatest menace is that of a discontent within. What is an essential requisite is that the men and women working and living in this Zone shall be so thoroughly devoted to the spirit of the canal, the purpose of the canal—not merely its commercial value, but its value as an outpost and protector of our institutions and our civilization and anything and everything that contributes toward the acceleration of that spirit, the exuberance of that spirit should be done to inspire a devotion to these ideals and purposes, making permanent forever and ever the advance of the American ideals of civilization."

Mr. Gompers also made a plea for co-operation between nations and told of the work of organized labor in fighting the wage-slashing campaign following the Armistice. In closing, he urged the value of constructive work and orderly progress, saying:

"Our work, our movement, is of a constructive character. We are opposed to autocracy or dictatorship, and we are just as much opposed to the dictatorship of wealth as we are to the dictatorship of the proletariat. We want neither—we don't want the rule of the madman nor do we want the rule of the man on horseback.

"Democracy, reason, intelligence, co-operating in one great effort to make this world better. We cannot bring about the improvement of the conditions of the world by a turn of the hand or the passing of a resolution or a law, but we can do something to make today a better day than yesterday, and tomorrow a better day than today, and tomorrow, each a better day than the one that has gone before. Not a social revolution, but evolution, every hour and every day of every year to that end."

LONGER HOURS FOR WOMEN.

Big business is determined to repeal the women's 48-hour law, which applies to textile establishments. Three bills have been filed in the Senate by George A. Long, who insists that Massachusetts textile mills are handicapped be-

cause of the competition with 55-hour woman labor in South Carolina.

These manufacturers ignore the experience and opinions of industrial engineers and employers who declare that shorter hours are more profitable.

One of Mr. Long's bills would permit women and children to work from 6 in the morning until 10 at night. Another bill would permit women and children to work 58 hours every week, or 10 hours a day, but the total must not average more than 54 hours for the entire year. This will permit women and children to be speeded up and then laid off.

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FIRST-CLASS HOME BAKERY

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"JUDGE-JURY-ACCUSER."

Opposition to that part of the judicial procedure which permits a court to act as judge, jury and accuser in contempt cases involving violation of a labor injunction was voiced by Justice Minturn of the Court of Errors and Appeals in the cases of Milton Corbett and Percy Goldenberg, fur workers, at Trenton, N. J.

The two men were sentenced to three months in jail by Vice-Chancellor Buchanan for violating an anti-picketing injunction during a strike at the Balk Fur Company's plant more than a year ago. The court unanimously set aside Goldenberg's conviction, but affirmed Corbett's conviction by a vote of 11 to 1. In each instance Justice Minturn voted to set aside the conviction.

In a decision that sustains organized labor's agitation for certain principles, Justice Minturn declared that workers are sentient beings, endowed with the human faculties of understanding, memory and will, and that the Balk Company persisted in the feudal claim that they own the labor of their employees.

Justice Minturn held that Goldenberg and Corbett were not parties to the injunction order, nor was the order served upon Goldenberg whose only knowledge of its contents consisted in what he had casually heard.

"At law, manifestly a conviction obtained upon an indictment under such circumstances could not stand," said the justice.

Reference is also made to Goldenberg's denial that he threatened violence.

"In a court of law this denial would purge him of guilt and would entitle him to an immediate discharge from custody," said Justice Minturn.

"All the presumptions, rights and privileges to which a defendant is entitled at law before a jury of his peers should be invoked and applied in his behalf here, and in this instance the application of those principles should lead to the discharge of both defendants.

"Upon those grounds I shall vote to reverse in both cases with the observation that manifestly the time is not unpropitious for legislative intervention providing for the application in the first instance of the ordinary constitutional and legal procedure of trial by jury in this class of cases."

CHILD LABOR.

By Alice Park.

Child labor of 48 varieties continues in the 48 states of the United States. Child labor does not mean selling newspapers after school, nor working a few hours on holidays. It means toiling long hours at machines in factories and fields, excessive tasks at low pay, and no time for education, play or healthy growth.

A federal amendment is a necessity. Congress might easily have passed a new child labor amendment to take the place of the one eliminated by the Supreme Court in May, 1922, but it hasn't. It has lost more time.

Children less than six years old are sometimes discovered to be daily child laborers. Children less than twelve years old are working by thousands. Sixteen is the age of protection already secured in several countries, and is the aim of the National Child Labor Committee.

Counting only the children between ten and fifteen years, 1,060,858 is the census figure of 1920, but child labor is increasing. Unemployment of men and women is increasing. Children are shoving men and women out of jobs.

There are states that have enacted and enforced good laws against child labor. But even the people who live in model states—and such states are rare—use goods produced in all the states. So all people who use food and clothes and tools and toys and newspapers are using articles produced in part by child labor. All states are fully responsible.

National Child Labor Day is the last Sunday in January.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY A FIXTURE.

The old theory that women are only temporarily engaged in industry, as they marry and abandon the factory and store, is shattered by the United States Women's Bureau in its study on "Women in South Carolina Industries."

The study shows that out of 3495 women reporting, slightly more than one-half either were or had been married.

This, the report shows, is "striking testimony to the fact that marriage does not necessarily mean a withdrawal of women from industry. In fact, marriage with increased financial responsibilities means for some women an entrance into the industrial field.

"Visits made by investigators to the homes of these working women disclosed that in virtually all cases the women's financial contributions were needed to keep the family on the subsistence level."

The theory that women work for pin money is also exploded, not only as far as married women are concerned, but also for single women. Many instances were found of daughters or sisters who were bearing heavy financial and domestic burdens because the mother was a widow or the father's wages were too low to maintain the family.

The report stamps as "not only fallacious, but extremely vicious," the theory that women who live with their families do not need such high wages as do those living independently.

"A woman should be paid according to services rendered and not according to whether she lives with her family or in a boarding house," says the report.

Under the South Carolina law 55 hours is a work week in the textile industry, but there is no limit to the hours in other industries or in stores. It is stated that three-fourths of the women investigated were working under hour schedules that were a drain on their health.

"That this drain of strength and vitality—the inevitable accompaniment of long hours—is not essential to successful production is illustrated by the many establishments throughout the country operating on the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week. Very few plants in South Carolina have adopted so short a schedule," it is stated.

There is no minimum wage law in South Carolina, and the report states that the great bulk of wages is below standards set by many minimum wage commissions.

"Even when the lower cost of living characteristic of mill communities is considered, the wages of the majority of women textile operatives were not sufficient to enable them to live up to a standard indorsed by American ideals," the report continues.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN IRISH FREE STATE.

The government of the Irish Free State has recently promulgated legislation on unemployment insurance. This legislation adopted and amended in certain respects the Unemployment Insurance Acts of the United Kingdom of 1920, 1921 and 1922.

An interesting proposal which figures in the original text of the Irish Bill was subsequently excluded from the final text as adopted. This proposal authorized the Minister of Industry and Commerce, in the case of works of public utility, to pay the unemployment benefit, under certain conditions, to the employer instead of the employee, thus enabling the employer to continue to engage the worker in question by paying him from his own funds only the difference between the unemployment benefit and the wage.

It is of interest to note that the Irish Free State was represented for the first time at the International Labour Conference, which convened at Geneva on October 22nd.

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BY THE WAY.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, deserves the thanks of every lover of freedom for his vigorous defence of free speech, in answer to a letter protesting against a lecture to be given at Columbia next summer by Papini, the famous Italian author. Because Papini has said some disagreeable things about America, certain persons have sought to bar him from speaking at the university.

"There is no more unhappy tendency in our contemporary American life," wrote Dr. Butler, "than that to persecute those individuals and those doctrines with which we may not ourselves happen to agree. This spirit of persecution is far more un-American than anything which Signor Papini or any other distinguished European man of letters could possibly say or write about us."

In the past, Dr. Butler has on more than one occasion been accused of trying his hand at suppression of free speech at Columbia. If the charges were true, he has evidently undergone a change of heart, as his declaration in favor of mental freedom is direct, to the point and greatly needed in this day when so many Americans apparently think that free speech is all right for themselves but wrong for the other fellow.

* * *

More "unfavorable mention" in the newspapers for the Pennsylvania railroad, which is still fighting the shopmen's unions.

The other day Senator Harrison directed the attention of the Senate and the nation to the propaganda on behalf of the Mellon tax reduction plan carried on by the Pennsylvania system.

Senator Harrison told the Senate that there was a concerted effort to push the Mellon plan, which many believe favors the rich taxpayer at the expense of the wage-earner. He said that not only are the banks, newspapers and motion picture interests busy in behalf of the Mellon plan, but that he had been surprised to find the Pennsylvania railroad devoting considerable space on its dining car menus to the same object.

Hard on the heels of Senator Harrison's charges, came the news that inspectors of the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered out of service defective locomotives from fast Pennsylvania passenger trains at Indianapolis. "Flyers' Engines Junked" was the way the New York World headlined the story.

The Pennsylvania should be forced "to stick to its last" and furnish safe transportation, and leave propaganda alone. In running defective locomotives, the railroad is risking disastrous wrecks. Perhaps if it devoted less attention to booming the Mellon tax scheme and more to keeping its locomotives efficient, they would not be linked with the word "junk" in newspaper head lines. But to keep its locomotives in order, it must make peace with the shopmen and get efficient union workmen back on the job. This, in its present state of mind, seems to be the last thing the Pennsylvania is considering, despite the fact that its rival, the Baltimore & Ohio, is co-operating with organized labor in its shops and is finding that it pays big dividends in money and service.

* * *

People who think that international co-operation brings no results are respectfully invited to study what has been accomplished by the International Labor Organization, set up by the Treaty of Paris.

The first conference of the International Labor Organization was held in 1919. Since then, agreements regarding labor conditions drawn up by the annual conferences have been ratified by states all over the world in 108 cases. In addition,

the governments of many states have recommended ratification in 134 other cases.

Latest to ratify International Labor Organization agreements is Sweden, which has approved laws concerning the age of children in agricultural work, the rights of association of farm workers, workmen's compensation in agriculture and the use of white lead in painting.

This progress will be hard for "hard-boiled" isolationists to explain, as they say that international co-operation brings nothing but discord. The truth of the matter is that withdrawal into one's shell, with no contact with the outside world, is the best way to strengthen that blind prejudice and hatred which brings international hostility and war.

* * *

The newspapers report that the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, one of the oldest and largest anthracite coal companies in the country, has declared an 80 per cent dividend. This should make interesting reading for the coal consumers whose coal has advanced in cost by leaps and bounds. Perhaps it will occur to them that maybe they've been paying high prices to maintain big dividends.

CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

The December issue of the California Safety News, published by the Industrial Accident Commission, contains a number of instructive articles regarding the prevention of accidents in industry.

The field covered by safety engineering is discussed on the inside cover page: "The field covered by safety engineering, so-called, is very broad. There is generally more thought given to public safety than to the problem of making places of employment safe for workmen. The Industrial Accident Commission has its work specifically limited by law to responsibility for safe engineering practice as affecting employees. Through the employer only can the ideal of safe engineering be made effective and should all employers demand a one hundred per cent compliance with good engineering practice, from ten to twenty per cent of industrial accidents would be eliminated. The most of the burden, however, of successful accomplishment in accident prevention rests on the employees. The number of accidents due to acts of workmen outnumber accidents due to poor engineering, which includes lack of proper safeguards by a ratio of from 4:1 to 10:1."

"A pamphlet explaining the steps to be taken in forming safety committees will soon be available for distribution and members of the staff of the Department of Safety will be held in readiness to assist in the formation of such committees and to give information regarding what may be accomplished through them. Employers and employees should avail themselves of this opportunity to prepare for the age of accident prevention."

On the editorial page reference is made to the nurse in industry.

An article regarding the dangers encountered by linemen while engaged at their work should appeal to all interested in electrical work. The responsibility of the foreman on the job in connection with the prevention of accidents is discussed.

Other articles of interest in this issue are: The New Employee; Safety Information for Young and Old; The Storage of Explosives in the Lumber Industry; Discussion on a Peculiar Boiler Failure and Cost and Causes of Accidents. The index of articles in "California Safety News" for the year 1923 is also included in this issue.

UNTIL REBELLION IS ENDED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Two outstanding features marked the progress of the Mexican government in overcoming the de la Huerta rebellion during the week just passed, as observed at Pan-American Federation of Labor Headquarters at Washington, D. C.

First—The receipt of information to the effect that the Mexican Federation of Labor has asked all affiliated unions to refrain from strikes, in so far as possible, until the rebellion has been crushed. The right to strike is not abandoned, but the use of the strike is to be curtailed as much as possible, as a measure of assisting the government.

Second—The rebel forces, under de la Huerta and Sanchez, have made additional desperate efforts to win American labor support by sending cablegrams and radio messages to American union officials, seeking to represent the rebellion as pro-labor. The facts are too well known, of course, to permit of any success for this propaganda.

The action in regard to strikes was broadcasted through Mexico by means of a circular letter from the executive committee of the Mexican Federation of Labor. The committee pledges its best efforts to do everything possible to adjust grievances without resort to strikes, but the unions are assured that strikes will be sanctioned where absolutely necessary. This position is similar to that taken by the American Federation of Labor during the World War.

In contrast to this action the left wing, or red, organizations have appointed a committee to study methods of seizing factories which are closed because of lack of raw materials.

The Mexican Federation of Labor reports receipt of a communication from the Guatemala Federation of Labor, supporting the position taken by the Mexican workers in defense of the government.

Ezequiel Salcedo, one of Mexico's leading trade unionists, a printer, and participant in many conferences with American labor representatives, has been appointed by the state legislature of Zacatecas as temporary governor during the illness of Governor Donato Moreno.

Governor Salcedo has just conferred with President Obregon regarding the support Zacatecas may render the federal government. Labor forces in the state of San Luis Potosi have been organized on a military footing by Samuel O. Yudico, Fernando Rodarte and Juan Lozano, representing the Mexican Federation of Labor. Yudico and Rodarte were members of the Mexican delegation that conferred with President Gompers and other Pan-American Federation of Labor representatives in El Paso three months ago. The volunteers from Zacatecas will join these forces at San Luis Potosi.

Farmers and wage earners in the states of Durango, Tamaulipas and Sinaloa have assured President Obregon of their support and are organizing in volunteer combat units. Army officers have been assigned to assist in organizing workers and farmers in Sinaloa and these forces will proceed against the Jalisco rebels.

The co-operation between the Mexican labor movement and the Mexican government continues throughout the territory controlled by the federal government, becoming more effective each week.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Charles Cronander of the painters, Victor Johnson of the granite cutters, Frank Ramer of the teamsters, Gorfinkel and Charles Hansen of the painters, Frank A. Reddy of the butchers.

Donations to the relief of the German trade unions have been reported during the past week by the milk wagon drivers, sausage makers, printers.

The billposters all along the Pacific Coast are out on strike against the firm of Foster & Kleiser as the result of failure to agree upon a wage scale and working agreement. It is said the firm is endeavoring to operate with non-union men.

The Waitresses' Union reported to the last meeting of the Labor Council that the committee in charge of the policemen's ball had included in their contract for the Auditorium a clause providing for the employment of only union culinary workers.

Organizer James W. Kelly of the American Federation of Labor delivered a very interesting address to the delegates of the Labor Council last Friday night on Mexico. He showed that

the present Mexican government is friendly to organized labor and that the revolutionists are supported by reactionary forces which desire to continue the old scheme of things whereby the workers were little short of slaves. At the close of his address the officers of the Council were instructed to send a word of encouragement to President Obregon.

All departments of the state employ clerks in positions of more or less responsibility. Men and women with some office experience are wanted for positions at entrance salaries of \$90-\$100 a month. Experienced men are also in demand for positions paying entrance salaries from \$125 to \$150 a month. For information about such employment, application should be made to the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

The State Compensation Insurance Fund, with offices in San Francisco, Sacramento and Los Angeles, employs a large number of claim examiners, special agents, payroll auditors and other persons experienced in compensation insurance. These employees are not alone employed in the three offices, but are engaged in field work in all of the larger cities. Salaries range from \$100 per

month for the claim examiners to \$365 for the higher positions. All positions are filled through the State Civil Service Commission, to which inquiries should be addressed at Forum Building, Sacramento.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: Cooks No. 44—Joe Bader, Joe DePool, Frank Merryfield, vice G. Roberts, Jack Moore, J. Dodge Billposters—Otto Paetzold, vice G. L. Howard. Boilermakers—Charles Connors, James Duggan, Jerry Hannigan, Thomas Sheehan. Printing Pressmen—Cal. Daggett, B. G. Donohue. Photo Engravers—Louis J. McKannay, Major Ellis. Moving Picture Operators—Anthony Noriega, J. M. Triplett. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Glenn Stueckel, E. H. Perry, Geo. Riley, T. A. Clayton, Thos. Cook, James Andrews, Harry Hall, Andy Barber. Garment Workers No. 131—Sarah S. Hagan, Anna Culberson, Hattie Mullane, Margaret Stump, Nellie Casey, Kate Donovan, Elizabeth Poysell. Sailors—Ed. Anderson, Geo. Larsen, John Pearson, S. A. Silver, Paul Scharrenberg. Musicians—J. W. Spencer. Street Carmen—Wm. Corcoran, L. A. Davis, F. E. Davidson, B. Doyle, J. Flynn, J. B. Mooney, M. J. Crowe. Milk Wagon Drivers—J. J. Rusk, M. E. Decker, F. J. McGovern, R. J. Miller, Geo. A. Gibbons, S. S. Mills. Bookbinders-Bindery Women—Robert Tilton, Edward Hoffman, Harry Herring, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane. Laundry Workers—Chas. Hawley, D. J. Gorman, Albert J. Brown. Ice Drivers—O. Franson, J. T. Jacobi. Tailors No. 80—A. C. Sheehan, B. F. Anderson, John Marten, N. Soderberg. Delegates seated.

BERRY RE-NOMINATED.

President Berry and other officials of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have been unanimously renominated by affiliated unions and these officials will go into the general election in February without opposition.

"This is an indorsement of my colleagues and myself," said President Berry, "in upholding our contracts in the New York newspaper situation and our 11 years' effort in promoting and expanding technical trade education and schools and the building up of an intelligent apprentice system.

"The unanimous re-election of our administration further assures the continuation of American trade union principles and the upholding of American ideals and traditions."

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